

JUVENILE DETENTION

PROFILE SURVEY ANNUAL REPORT 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Board of Corrections (BOC) began collecting data from county juvenile probation departments via the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) in 1999. The JDPS collects data from 125 juvenile detention facilities from 54 jurisdictions on a monthly and quarterly basis and provides the local juvenile detention community with trends relevant to their design and operation.

The following is a snapshot of significant data collected during 2001:

- The average daily population (ADP) for juvenile detention facilities during 2001 was **11,428**. The ADP for all detention options was **14,566**.
- The average Board Rated Capacity (BRC), or beds that met the standards of the BOC, for 2001 was **12,093**.
- The highest one-day population for juvenile detention facilities in 2001 occurred during the 2nd Quarter, reaching **12,443**. The highest one-day population was **9%** higher than the average ADP and **3%** higher than the BRC for juvenile detention facilities during 2001.
- During 2001, the ADP for juvenile halls was **6,989**. The average BRC for juvenile halls was **6,917**. The highest one-day population in juvenile halls was **7,782**, **11%** greater than the ADP and **12%** greater than the BRC.
- The ADP for camps was **4,439** during 2001. The highest one-day population for camps was **4,661**, **5%** greater than the ADP, but **10%** lower than the BRC, which was **5,176** in 2001.
- An average of **3,100** juveniles, or **21%** of the total number of juveniles detained, were in "other detention settings" each day during 2001.
- There were over **121,000** bookings into juvenile hall during 2001; an average of **332** bookings per day.
- The average length of stay in juvenile halls during 2001 was **34 days**, an increase of **six (6) days** from 2000. The average length of stay in camps during 2001 was **122 days**, an increase of **18 days** from 2000.
- In both 2000 and 2001, **64%** of the juveniles in juvenile hall were detained for a felony offense. In camps, juveniles were committed for a felony offense at a rate of **67%** in 2001, as compared to **68%** in 2000.
- In juvenile halls during 2001, **83%** of the population was male. In camps, males represented **91%** of the population. During 2001, the average population of females increased by **2%** in camps and halls.
- The majority of juveniles in detention facilities were between **15 and 17 years of age**.

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the Board of Corrections (BOC) implemented the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) as a resource for state and local decision makers, providing them with accurate information regarding both the population and the needs of juveniles in detention throughout the state. The JDPS serves as a source of baseline and trend data from which to consider current and future demands on the system when planning for facility design and operation, programming options and resource distribution. The JDPS was developed through a collaborative effort of local juvenile probation staff, researchers, various subject matter experts and BOC staff. Variables were chosen according to their potential impact upon local juvenile detention systems.

The JDPS gathers pertinent data related to juvenile detention including: average daily population, charge, disposition, gender, crowding, booking, mental health, average length of stay and age. Each county probation department with a detention facility or detention settings submits information to the JDPS on both a monthly and a quarterly basis. These data are aggregated and analyzed, and the BOC produces reports to the field on a quarterly and annual basis.

During 2001, the JDPS underwent several exciting transformations. Early in the year, a software system was implemented that allowed counties to submit their JDPS data directly to the BOC via the Internet. Not only did this system decrease the amount of paper generated each month by over 54 counties, but it also allowed for seamless integration of data into the BOC's JDPS database. As a direct result of this integration, BOC staff are able to monitor incoming data for accuracy and validity and are also able to produce quick and accurate ad hoc reports regarding any of the JDPS variables upon request.

Shortly after the advent of the JDPS Internet Submission system, the BOC unveiled the JDPS On-Line Querying system to JDPS participants. The JDPS On-Line Querying system allows JDPS participants to access any current data within the database. Counties may now produce their own ad hoc reports highlighting their own system, or may produce comparative reports to examine where their system stands relative to the statewide juvenile detention system.

An original goal of the JDPS was to make the data as available, timely and user friendly as possible. Both the Internet Submission and the On-Line Querying system fulfill these goals. With this technology to monitor trends, the JDPS strengthens its position as an invaluable tool for state and local decision makers.

POPULATION AND FACILITY OCCUPANCY

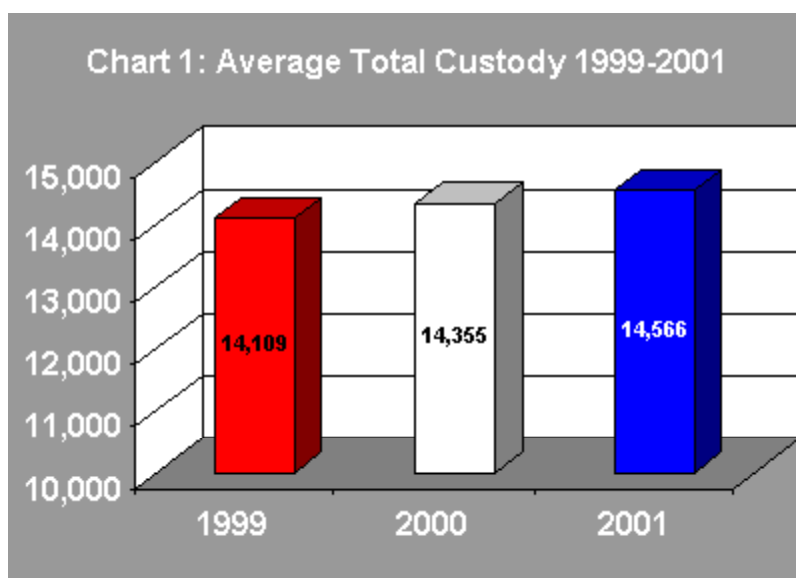
Average Daily Population (ADP)

ADP is the number of juveniles housed daily during a given year. During 2001, the ADP for all juveniles in either detention facilities or other detention settings was 14,566. "Other detention settings" include juveniles who are receiving custody time credit for home supervision, electronic monitoring or a type of alternative confinement (such as work programs), but are not confined in a detention facility.

The ADP provides a baseline by which we can compare and analyze both existing and developing trends in juvenile detention. Probation departments calculate a monthly ADP by taking a daily count at 0600 hours of all juveniles in detention, adding these counts together, and dividing by the number of days in the month. The BOC aggregates monthly ADPs for quarterly and annual figures.

Chart 1 illustrates the statewide ADP of all juveniles in all detention settings (facilities and "other") each year since 1999. There has been a 3% increase of juveniles in the juvenile detention system since the inception of the JDPS, from 14,109 to 14,566.

Each year since 1999, the overall ADP for juveniles in detention facilities and in other detention settings has increased. Although the JDPS reflects that overall juvenile detention populations have increased, each type of juvenile detention has experienced several significant shifts within their individual populations. Charges, disposition, age, length of stay and behavioral characteristics within the individual detention options will be examined during this report. Not only has the ADP for each of the juvenile detention options varied, but factors affecting juvenile detention populations have varied within these populations.



While the overall ADP of all juveniles in detention facilities or other detention settings was over 14,000 in 2001, the ADP of those juveniles in detention facilities (either juvenile halls or camps) was 11,428. Juvenile halls are county-operated facilities where juveniles are either held pending disposition (pre-disposition) or serving a court ordered period of detention (post-disposition). Camps are also county-operated facilities, but are designed solely as commitment facilities for post-disposition juveniles in accordance with Section 888 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

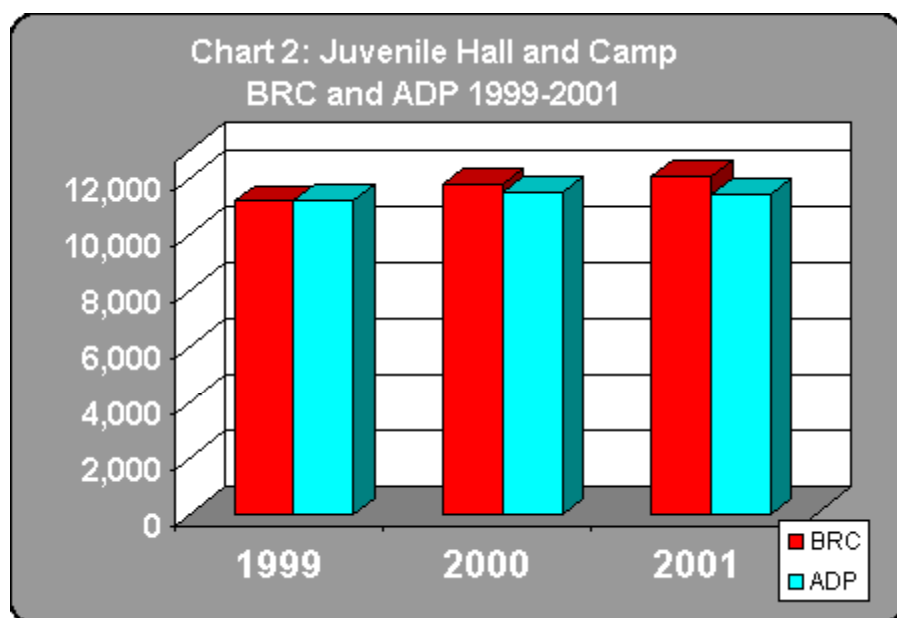


Chart 2 illustrates the annual ADP and Board Rated Capacity (BRC) for all juvenile detention facilities in California each year since 1999. The BRC is the number of beds that comply with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, *Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*. The BRC is a fluid number that fluctuates as beds are added to and deleted from facilities through construction and renovation.

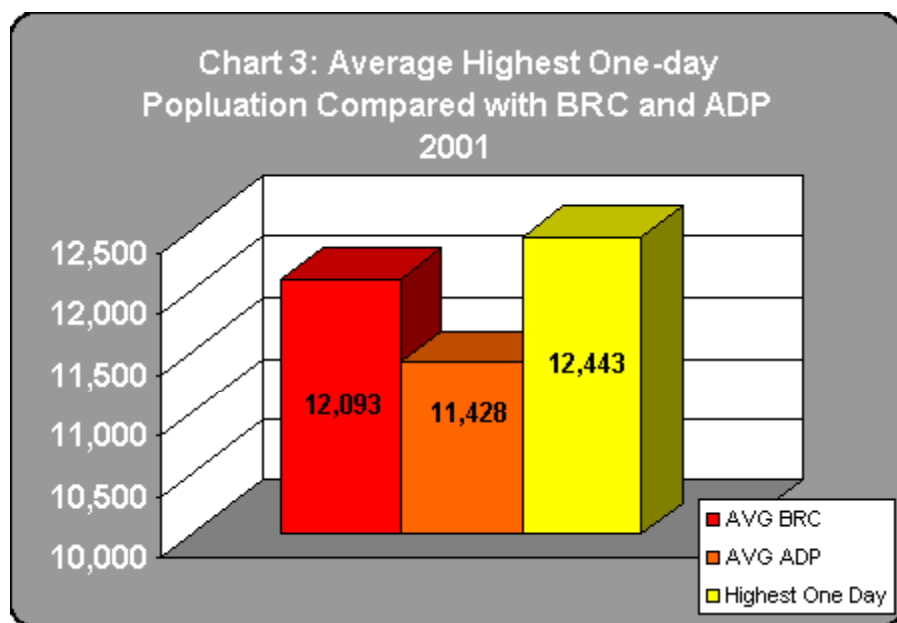
The ADP of juveniles in detention facilities has increased 2% since 1999. This increase is consistent with the overall increase in juveniles in detention. As illustrated by Chart 2, the overall BRC has increased concomitantly to meet the demands of an increased population. The BRC has increased 8% since 1999 not only to accommodate the current number of juveniles in detention, but also in anticipation of projected growth in future populations.

The BOC would be remiss to conclude that when the overall statewide BRC exceeds the ADP that all juveniles in detention have a bed available and additional beds are unnecessary. The above picture of the annual average BRC and ADP is somewhat misleading since there are a disproportionate number of counties where the ADP exceeds the BRC, and in some instances, by

a considerable number. There are 125 juvenile detention facilities in the state; during the first three quarters of 2001, more than half of these facilities reported crowded conditions.¹ Crowding, as defined by the BOC, occurs when a facility exceeds its BRC for fifteen or more days during one month. Nearly 30% of the facilities that reported crowding during this time period were experiencing crowding conditions for at least three concurrent months; all of these facilities were juvenile halls.

While there are indeed facilities where beds are available, the majority of them being camps, data prove that there are many facilities where there are not enough beds to accommodate the current population, let alone future populations. Often, even if beds are available, classification and programming restrictions will limit areas within one facility where a particular juvenile can be safely housed. Facility managers are limited to the classification and program space available within their existing physical plant.

Another factor to consider when evaluating absolute capacity of juvenile detention facilities is the highest one-day population as compared to the BRC and ADP. The highest one-day population demonstrates how high the juvenile detention population has surged on any particular day, and serves to reveal the overall tension that the juvenile detention system is subject to on a day-to-day basis.



As illustrated in Chart 3, the average BRC for 2001 was over 600 beds higher than the ADP. The highest one-day population, however, exceeds the ADP by more than 1,000 beds, and exceeded the BRC by 350. When the highest one-day

¹ Information from the BOC's Crowding Matrix

population meets or exceeds the BRC in a facility the choices regarding housing, classification, movement and programming become extremely limited.

When examining ADP and BRC in terms of system capacity, it is important to look at the individual trends developing in the two detention facility options in California. Juvenile halls and camps experience population characteristic trends particular to their individual operations, and should be analyzed independently.

Juvenile Hall

While the statewide facilities' annual ADP has increased just 2% since 1999, juvenile hall ADP has increased 5%. On a typical day during 2001, juvenile halls held a population of 6,989.

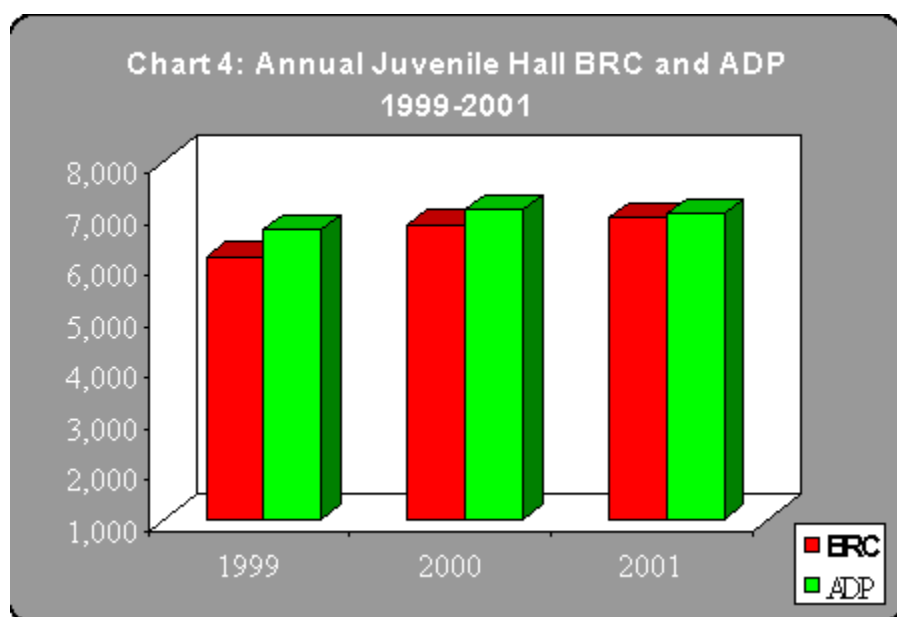


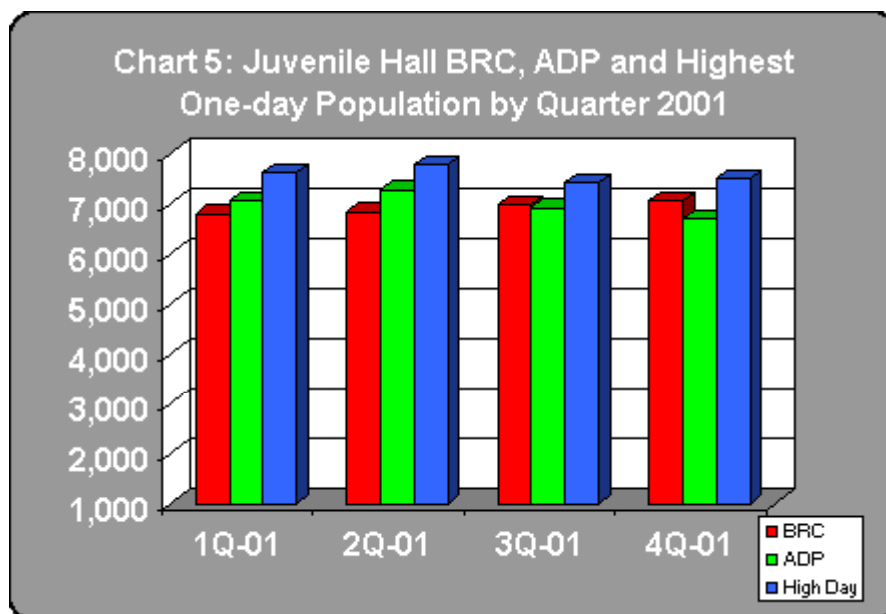
Chart 4 displays the annual BRC and ADP in juvenile halls for the first three years of the JDPS. As discussed earlier, as facilities are constructed and renovated the BRC has been slowly closing the gap between available beds and the ADP.

Although the BRC appears to be almost in-line with the ADP, during 2001 the ADP in juvenile halls was in fact 101% of the BRC (the annual ADP exceeded the annual BRC by at least 70 beds). Without even considering the highest-one day population of juvenile halls, populations continue to exceed capacity.

During the 2nd Quarter of 2001, the juvenile hall ADP reached an all time high: 7,279. Typically, the juvenile hall population peaks in the 2nd Quarter and then steadily declines, moving toward the mean ADP for that year. In 1999 and 2000, the decrease from the 2nd Quarter to the 4th Quarter was between 2% and 3%.

In 2001, however, the 2nd to 3rd Quarter ADP decreased by 5%, and then decreased again from the 3rd to the 4th Quarter by 3%, for a total decrease of 8% from the 2nd Quarter to the 4th Quarter. More data is needed to determine if this is an anomaly, or if there is a trend developing in the juvenile hall ADP.

The quarterly BRC and ADP for juvenile halls in 2001 are highlighted along with the quarterly highest one-day populations in Chart 5.



In Chart 5, the peak in ADP during the 2nd Quarter is obvious, as is the subsequent decline in the ADP. The highest one-day population decreased concurrently with the ADP, yet remained at least 7% greater than the ADP each quarter, and consistently remained greater than the BRC. ADP may have decreased, but the potential for exceeding capacity continued during 2001.

Another unusual characteristic of juvenile hall ADP during 2001 was the lowest quarterly ADP. The lowest quarterly ADP for juvenile halls historically occurs the 1st Quarter; in 2001, the lowest ADP occurred in the 4th Quarter (6,697). It will be important to watch juvenile halls' ADP trends over the next few years. 2001 could be an outlier as far as trends are concerned, or could be the beginning of a trend.

Camps

Camps' annual ADP has not fluctuated significantly over the three years of the JDPS. Because managers of camp programs have more control over their population than managers of juvenile halls, the camps' ADP tends to remain below the BRC. Camp BRC, in contrast to juvenile hall, is sufficient to meet peak demands and is consistently greater than the highest-one day population.

Chart 6 highlights the ADP for camps from 1999 to 2001. The consistency of camps' ADP is evident in this illustration.

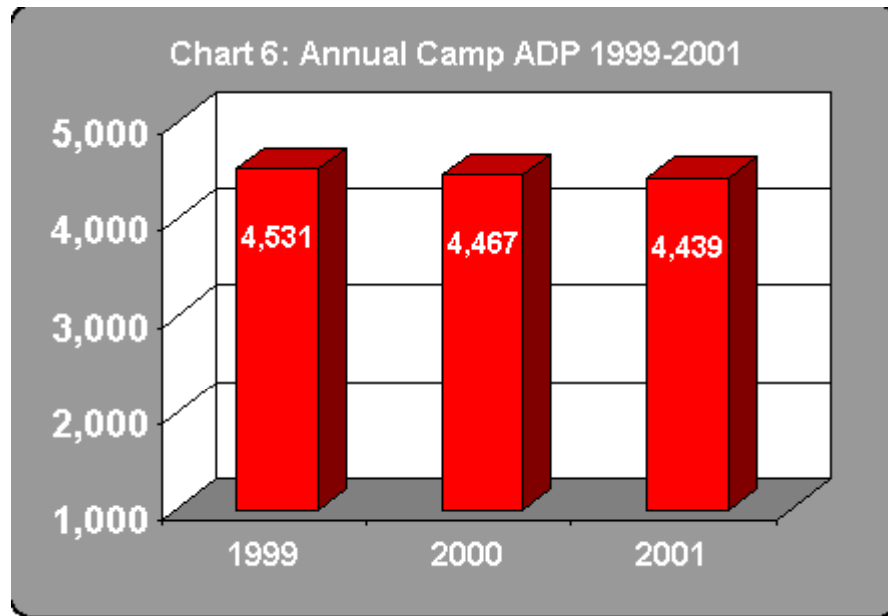
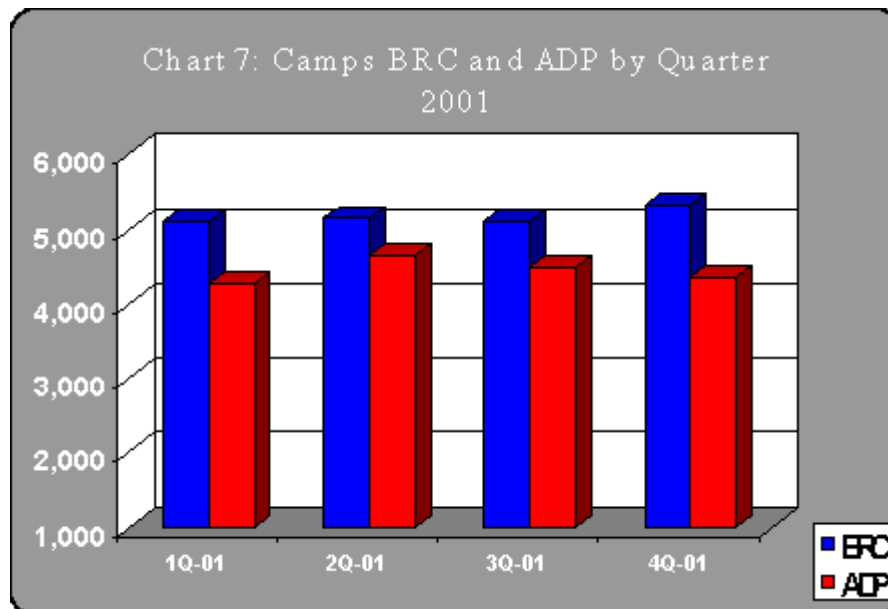


Chart 7 illustrates the BRC and ADP for camps by quarter for 2001. During 2001, the annual ADP for camps was 4,439. Unlike juvenile halls, the camps' ADP is consistently below the BRC each quarter.

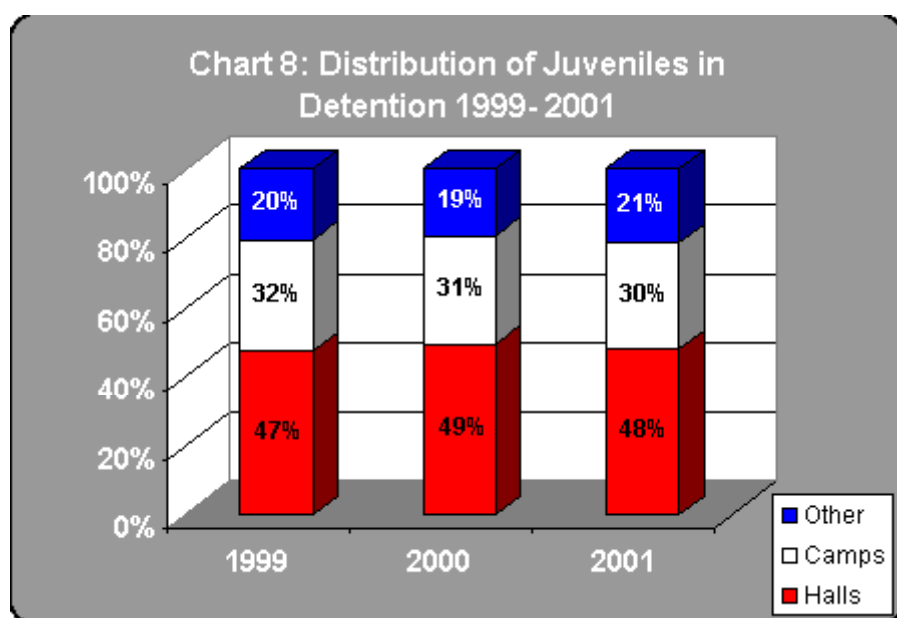


Camps also experienced a peak in ADP similar to juvenile halls during the 2nd Quarter in 2001. The ADP from the 2nd Quarter to the 4th Quarter steadily declined from 4,647 to 4,356, a 6% decrease. In 1999 and 2000, the decrease from the 2nd Quarter to the 4th Quarter was significantly less, only 3%.

Juveniles in Other Detention Settings

The JDPS is concerned not only with juveniles held in county detention facilities, but also considers those juveniles who receive custody time credit for “other detention settings” such as: home supervision, electronic monitoring, and individual alternative confinement settings within a county. The JDPS also monitors those juveniles who are serving a period of detention in a facility outside of their home jurisdiction, most often due to crowding in their home jurisdiction.

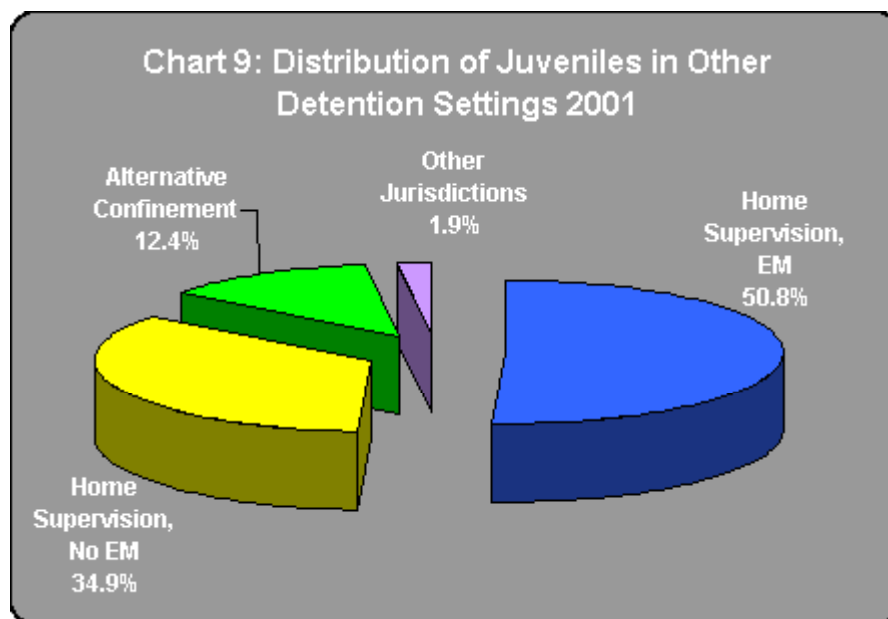
During 2001, the ADP for juveniles in all types of detention was 14,566. Chart 8 represents the percentages of this ADP in each of the detention options: halls, camps or other detention settings since 1999.



The ADP for juveniles in other detention settings was 3,100 during 2001. Though the distribution of juveniles in other settings has remained between 19% and 21% since 1999, there was a 13% increase in the number of juveniles in other detention settings from 2000 to 2001. More data is needed to determine whether the distribution of juveniles in other detention settings will continue to vacillate within the current percentage range, or develop a consistent direction.

The percentages of juveniles in each type of detention have remained relatively consistent over the past three years, with juveniles in halls accounting for the greatest percentage of juveniles in detention.

Chart 9 highlights the distribution of juveniles in other detention settings by JDPS categories. The majority of juveniles in other detention settings in 2001 were assigned to home supervision with electronic monitoring.



During 2001, nearly 51% of the juveniles in other detention settings were assigned to home supervision with electronic monitoring. Both the ADP of juveniles assigned to home supervision with electronic monitoring and home supervision without electronic monitoring decreased 2% from 2000. The percent of juveniles assigned to alternative confinement increased 5% from 2000 to 2001.

As detention facilities reach and exceed their capacities, probation departments search for alternatives to detention in order to relieve the strain on resources within facilities. This is clearly one cause for the increase in juveniles in other detention settings. Another cause is the additional resources for such programs being provided through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act for programs of this type.

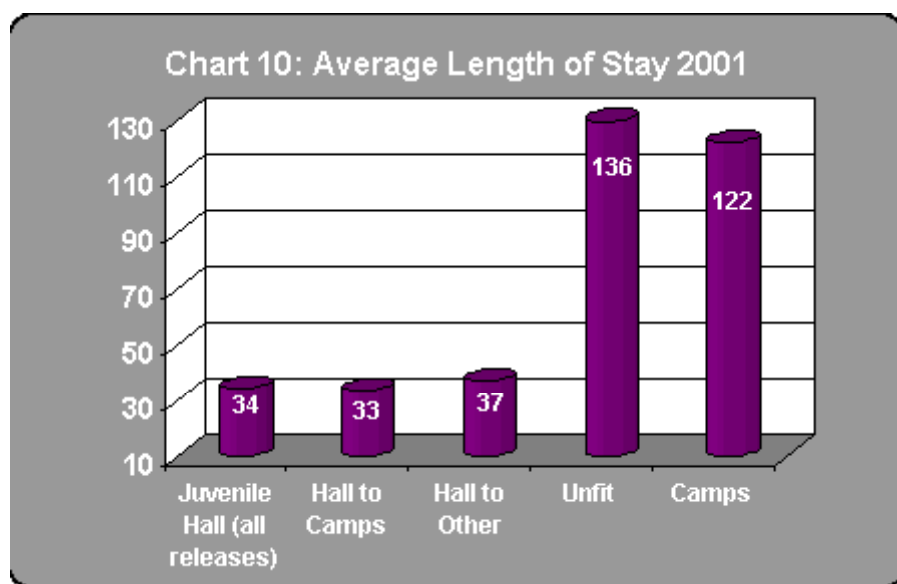
Average Length of Stay

Average length of stay is calculated by adding the total number of days served by each juvenile released in each category during the quarter, and dividing this sum by the total number of juveniles released in that category during the quarter. Length of stay includes all continuous days served by a juvenile from intake to release, including any days served during previous reporting periods. The average length of stay for juveniles in a detention facility can significantly affect the ADP and the number of beds available in any particular facility. The JDPS collects information relative to the average length of stay in juvenile halls and camps and for specific categories of confinement on a quarterly basis.

There were significant increases in the average length of stay in all categories from 2000 to 2001. The most likely cause of these large increases was a data

submission error; during 2001, the BOC discovered significant reporting errors relative to the submission of average length of stay data. Upon discovery of this problem, staff corrected the database and provided technical assistance to jurisdictions to ensure that accurate average lengths of stay were being reported. 2001 data is based upon the corrected average length of stay calculation. For consistency and comparison, the 2000 average length of stay data shown in this report is the corrected data and therefore will not match average lengths of stay reported in the 2000 JDPS Annual Report.

In addition to the overall length of stay in juvenile hall, the JDPS breaks out three discrete categories from within the average length of stay for juvenile hall they are: those awaiting transport to camps, those awaiting transport to other placements such as CYA, and those who were found unfit to participate in juvenile court proceedings. Chart 10 highlights the average length of stay for each category collected by the JDPS during 2001.



From 2000 to 2001, the average length of stay in juvenile halls increased from 28 days to 34 days. An increase of six (6) days equates to a 21% increase in the average length of stay in juvenile halls. These six (6) days multiplied by an ADP of 7,000 means that 42,000 additional bed days were required in juvenile halls during 2001, an enormous burden on an already stressed system.

During 2001, the average length of stay for juveniles in halls waiting for transfer to camps was 33 days. There was a two (2) day increase in this length of stay from 2000 to 2001.

The average length of stay for juveniles in halls awaiting transfer to "other" detention settings (e.g., California Youth Authority, other jurisdictions, home supervision or other alternative confinement placements) during 2001 was 37 days. This average length of stay increased one (1) day from 2000.

Juveniles in halls who were unfit to participate in juvenile court proceedings had an average length of stay of 136 days (about four [4] and a half months) during 2001. This duration is lengthy, as juveniles progressing through adult court typically require more time than juveniles handled in juvenile court. In 2000, the average length of stay for these unfit juveniles was 128 days, about eight (8) days shorter than the 2001 length of stay.

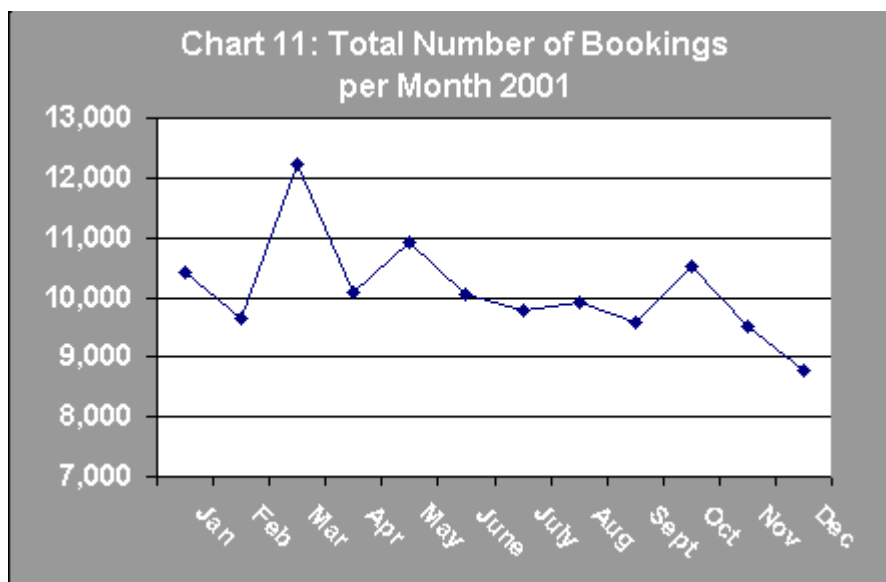
During 2001, juveniles in camps had an average length of stay of 122 days (about four [4] months). This is an increase of 18 days from 2000's average length of stay of 104 days.

The accumulative effect of these continued increases in all categories of length of stay create a significant drain on limited resources. This trend requires close monitoring and increased planning on part of each facility affected.

Bookings

Juvenile hall bookings are the total count of all juveniles taken into custody at a juvenile hall. There were over 121,000 bookings into juvenile hall during 2001. There has been a 2% decrease in the total amount of bookings per year since 1999.

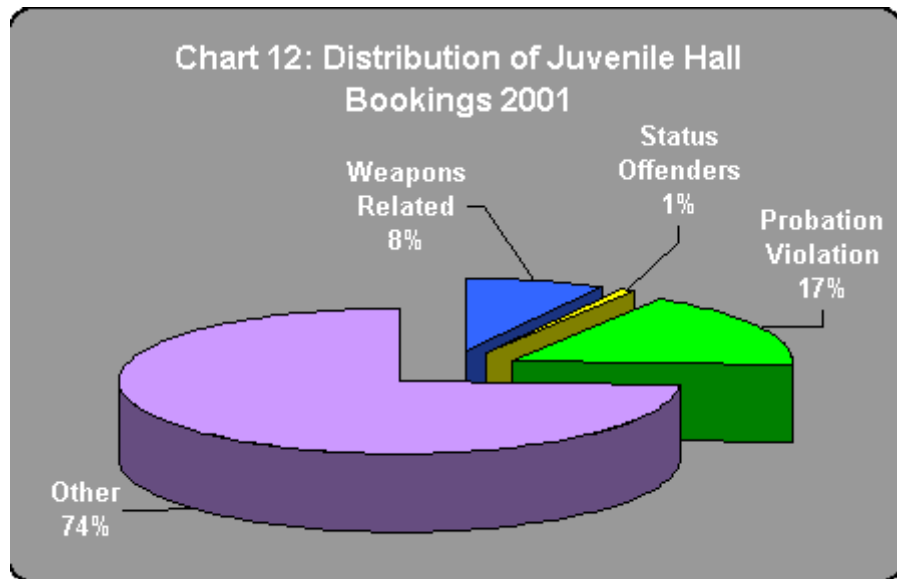
During 2001, an average of 332 juveniles were booked each day into each of the 61 juvenile halls in the state, averaging more than 10,000 per month. Chart 11 depicts the number of juvenile hall bookings each month for 2001.



Since 1999, March has consistently yielded the greatest number of bookings each year. In March 2001, there were 12,234 bookings. Although earlier years have yielded greater total annual bookings, March of 2001 yielded the largest

number of monthly bookings in JDPS history. Each year of the JDPS, the number of bookings have fluctuated over the months; Chart 11 shows that 2001 was not immune to such fluctuations.

The JDPS also collects information relative to three specific categories of bookings as required by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Chart 12 shows the distribution of juvenile hall bookings into the required categories: probation violations, weapons related offenses and status offenses.

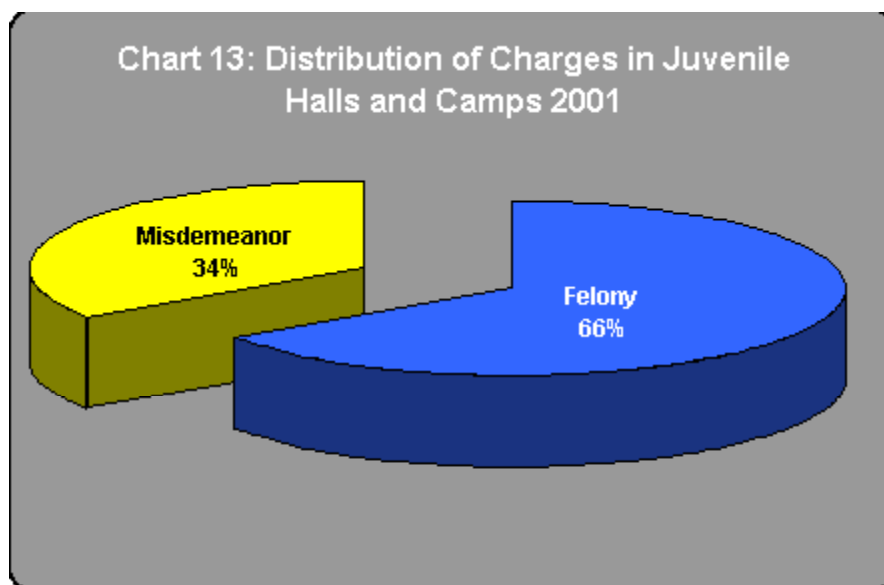


Probation violations remain the highest category of booking among the three variables currently being tracked. The percentage of bookings in all of these categories has remained consistent since 1999.

DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS, MENTAL HEALTH ITEMS AND BEHAVIORAL ITEMS

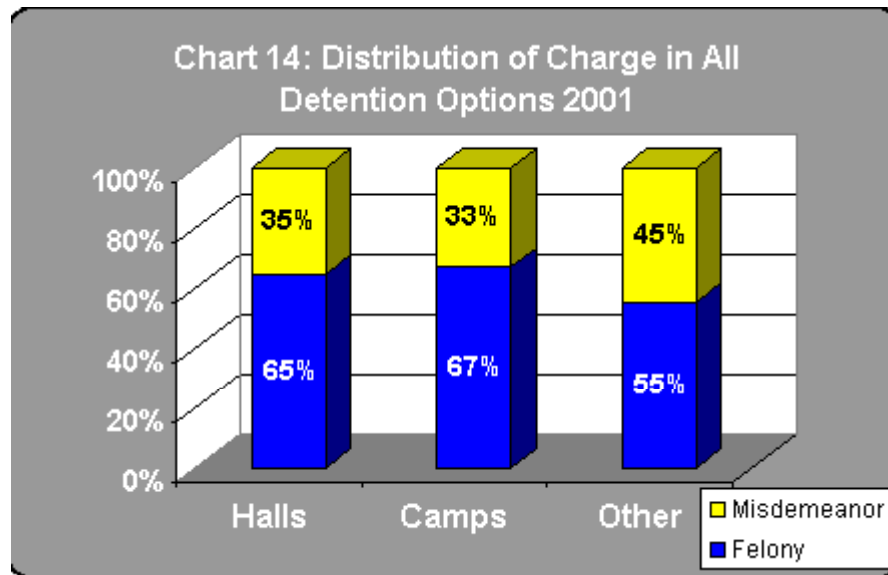
Distribution of Charges

Chart 13 illustrates the percentages of misdemeanor and felony charged juveniles in juvenile halls and camps during 2001. 66% of the juveniles in halls and camps were charged with a felony offense in 2001. This percentage increased from 2000, when 64% of the juveniles in halls and camps were charged with a felony.



Juveniles in California's local detention facilities are facing ever more serious charges, which often require higher levels of security. As more juveniles with serious and violent offenses enter the juvenile detention system, facility security becomes a focal point. It has become increasingly clear that many of today's juvenile detention facilities have physical plants that cannot accommodate these high security juveniles and will need to be replaced. In the interim, and in light of these enhanced requirements along with the lack of adequate physical plants to accommodate them, an accurate classification system is crucial to facility safety and security. Sophisticated classification systems, when functioning properly, facilitate appropriate separation, housing and programming of juveniles and go a long way toward ensuring the safety and security of both juveniles and facility staff.

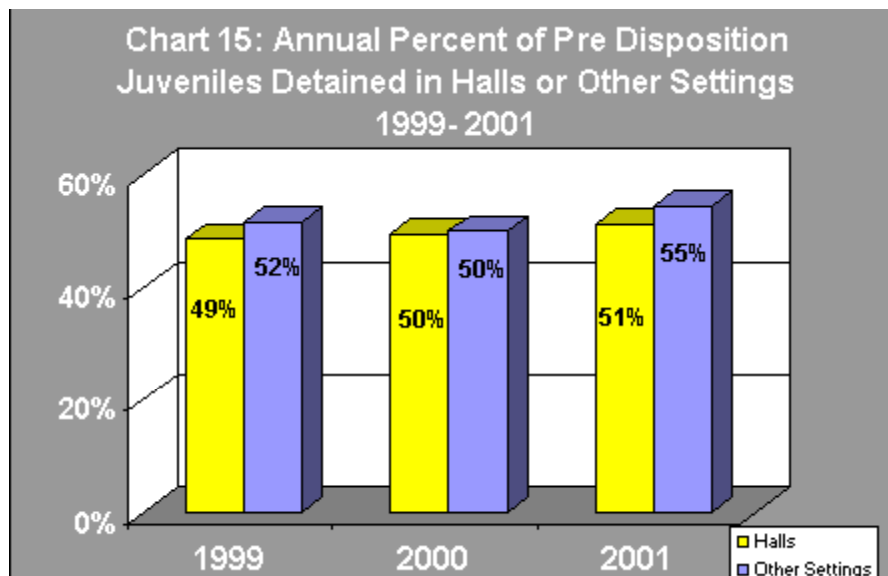
Chart 14 highlights the distribution of charges in all detention options during 2001. In 2001, camps had the highest percentage of felony-charged juveniles, followed by juvenile halls. Not surprisingly, "other" detention settings had the lowest percentage of felony-charged juveniles, due to the lower-security nature of many of these settings.



While the juvenile halls' percentage of felony-charged juveniles increased from 2000 to 2001, the percentage of felony-charged juveniles in camps and other detention settings decreased.

Detention Disposition

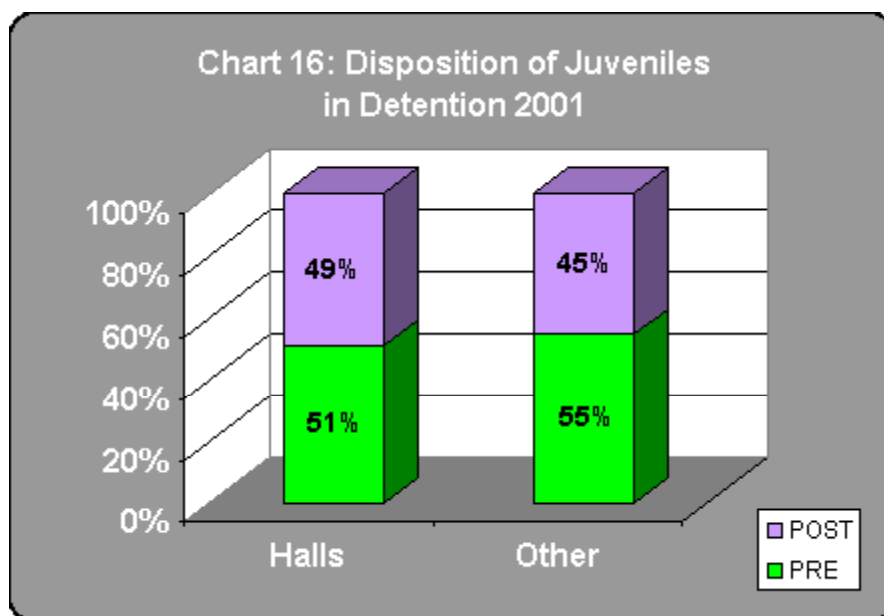
Not all pre-disposition juveniles require detention in a secure facility; other detention settings also hold a number of pre-disposition juveniles. Chart 15 highlights the percentage of pre-disposition juveniles in halls and other detention settings since 1999.



Pre-disposition juveniles in halls are often assigned to higher security housing units because there has been no finding in their case, creating anxiety for them, and

the uncertainty of their behavioral characteristics for staff. These juveniles require enhanced resources in addition to higher security housing due to court appearances, interaction with their legal advisors and potential volatility related to court outcomes. Tracking the percentage of pre-disposition juveniles helps to discern trends in resource requirements, including enhanced security within the juvenile detention system.

Chart 16 illustrates the distribution of juveniles with pre- or post- disposition status in juvenile halls or other detention settings during 2001. From 2000 to 2001, the percentage of juveniles in halls on pre-disposition status increased from 49% to 51% in 2001.

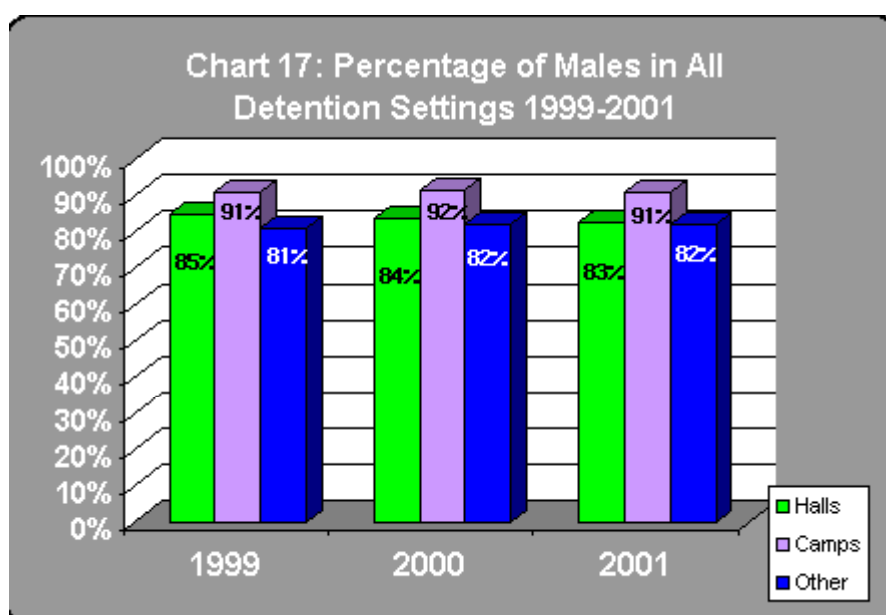


During 2001, an average of 55% of all juveniles detained in other detention settings were detained prior to disposition; the percentage of pre-disposition juveniles detained in other settings was 50% in 2000.

Gender of Juveniles in Custody

Since all juvenile detention options are designed with the gender of their population in mind, knowledge of gender trends is crucial for facility planning and program design and also to gauge for future needs of the juvenile detention system.

Historically, males have accounted for a vastly greater portion of the juvenile detention system population than females. Chart 17 illustrates the percentages of males in all detention options since 1999.



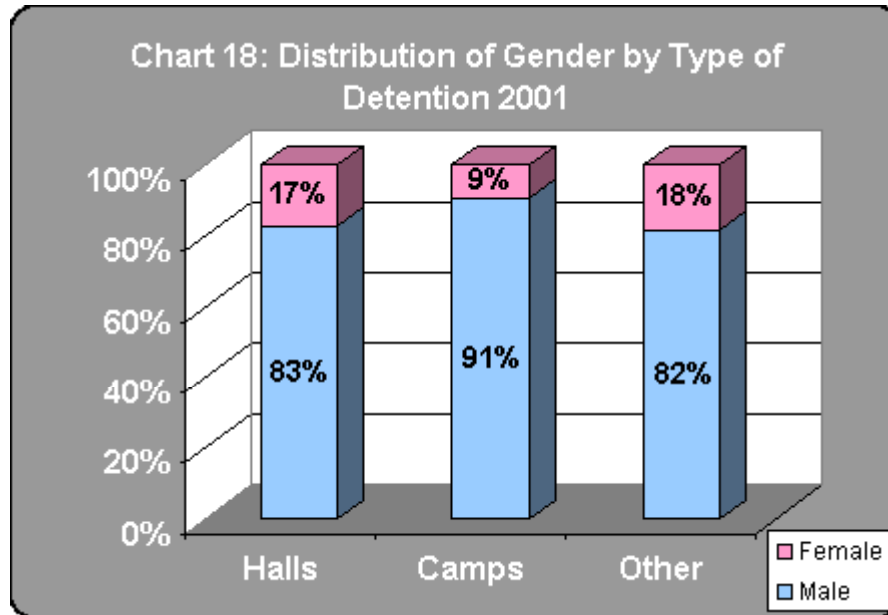
During 2001, the overall distribution of juveniles in custody was 85% male and 15% female. During 2000, the overall distribution was 86% male and 14% female. While this percent isn't overwhelming, an increase of 1% in a population of over 14,000 represents a significant change in the number of females entering the juvenile detention system during a one-year period.

The percentage of females in camps also increased during 2001 by 1%. However, it is unclear whether this is significant because unlike the juvenile halls, which have shifted toward females for two years in a row, in 2001, camps simply returned to their 1999 level.

The distribution of males in other detention settings has remained static from 2000 to 2001 at 82% male and 8% female, even as the population of these detention settings increased.

Chart 18 illustrates the distribution of males and females in all detention options in 2001. As illustrated by Chart 18, males comprised 83% of the juvenile hall ADP during 2001, while females comprised 17%. The percentage of females in

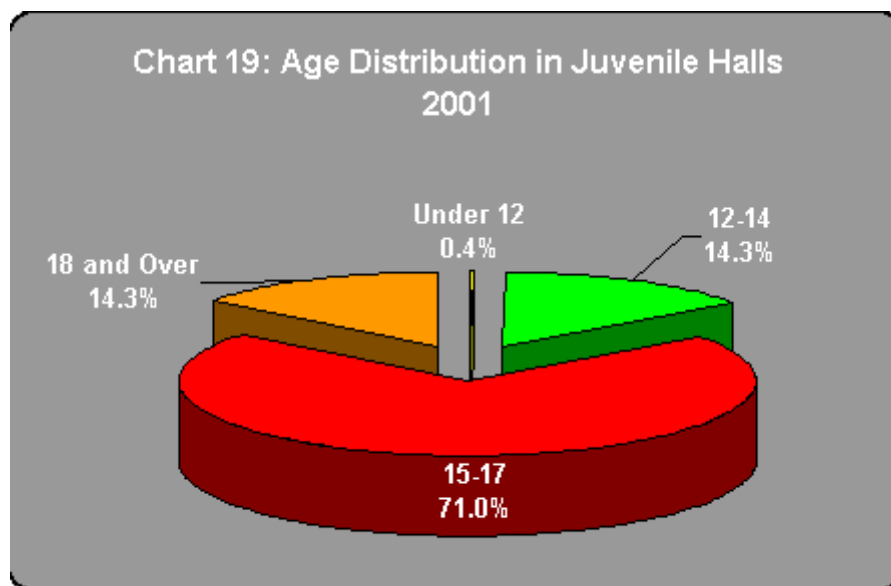
juvenile halls has been slowly increasing since the inception of the JDPS. In 1999, females comprised 15% of the juvenile hall ADP; in 2000, this ADP was 16% female. The percentage of females remained relatively stable over the three years in camps and other detention settings.



Age Distribution

Juvenile Hall

During 2001, juveniles who were between 15 and 17 years of age accounted for the largest portion of the juvenile hall population at 71%. Chart 19 illustrates the age breakdowns in juvenile hall for 2001.



Similarly, during 2000, 15-17 year olds also comprised the largest portion of the juvenile hall population at 71%. Although this age range varied from 68% to 76% during the four quarters in 2001, on an annual basis it has remained stable and continued to be the largest age group represented in juvenile halls.

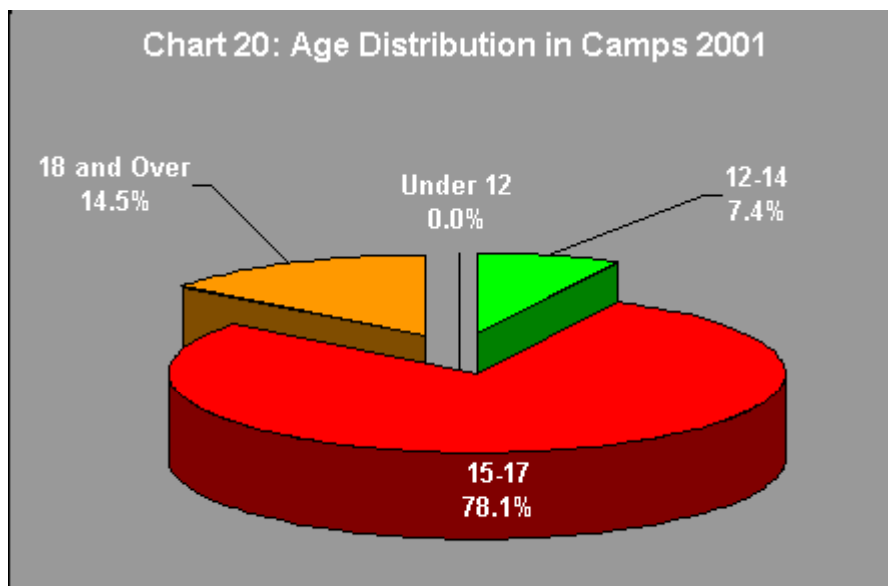
The 12-14 year old age group represented 14% of the juvenile hall population in 2001. This age range decreased from what it was during 2000, when those juveniles between 12 and 14 years of age made up 15% of the population.

Meanwhile, the percentage of juveniles 18 and over in juvenile hall saw an increase in numbers. This age range included almost 13% of the juvenile hall population in 2000, and over 14% in 2001. In 1999, this age range was under 12%. This increase could be due in part to the recent Jose H. ruling, which determined that the juvenile court cannot commit a ward of the court who has reached the age of 18, prior to disposition, to the county jail.

Numbers for juveniles under the age of 12 remained negligible in 2001 at barely 1%. This percentage has remained consistent since 1999.

Camps

Chart 20 highlights the age distribution of juveniles in camps during 2001. As with juvenile halls, the age range with the largest percentage of the population is 15 to 17, representing 78% of camp populations during 2001.



Almost 93% of juveniles in camps during 2001 were over 15 years of age, compared to 85% in juvenile halls. Over the last three years, there has been a steady decrease in the percentage of juveniles who are 14 years old and under both in juvenile halls and camps. Table 1 below highlights this trend:

Table 1: Juveniles Under 14 years of Age		
Year	Juvenile Halls	Camps
1999	16.0%	10.0%
2000	15.7%	8.9%
2001	14.8%	7.4%

More data is needed to determine if this is a continuing trend, but at this initial stage, the data seems to indicate that probation departments are finding alternative placements or preventative programs for younger juveniles.

Critical Identifiers

In conjunction with the participating counties, the BOC selected several critical characteristics to be tracked by the JDPS. The JDPS collects quarterly data on the following: those juveniles awaiting placements, those being charged with specific conditions, those hospitalized and those juveniles believed to be criminal illegal aliens. This information is collected once each quarter by all counties on the 15th day of the last month of the quarter and provides the JDPS

with specific information regarding the types of juveniles in custody. Table 2 highlights the critical identifying information collected from 1999 through 2001.

Table 2: Seven Critical Identifiers			
	1999	2000	2001
Juveniles awaiting placement	997	1202	929
Juveniles awaiting transfer to camp	682	668	653
Juveniles awaiting transfer to CYA	139	152	136
Juveniles hospitalized outside detention facilities	48	20	28
Juveniles detained for 707(b) WIC offenses	1,326	1,023	995
Juveniles found unfit per 707.01 WIC	294	206	179
Juveniles believed to be criminal illegal aliens	137	135	142

From 1999 to 2000, there was a 21% increase in the number of juveniles awaiting placement. From 2000 to 2001, this number decreased by 23%. It is unclear at this time why there was such a wide swing in this number. Counties report a focus on placement development during 2001 as key. Further information will be necessary to assess the long-term implications of these data.

During 2001, an average of 653 juveniles per quarter were detained at juvenile hall awaiting transfer to a camp. This represents a 4% decrease since 1999.

From 1999 to 2000, there was an almost 9% increase in the number of juveniles awaiting transfer to the CYA. From 2000 to 2001, the number decreased by about 11%. These are large fluctuations that require further information to determine significance.

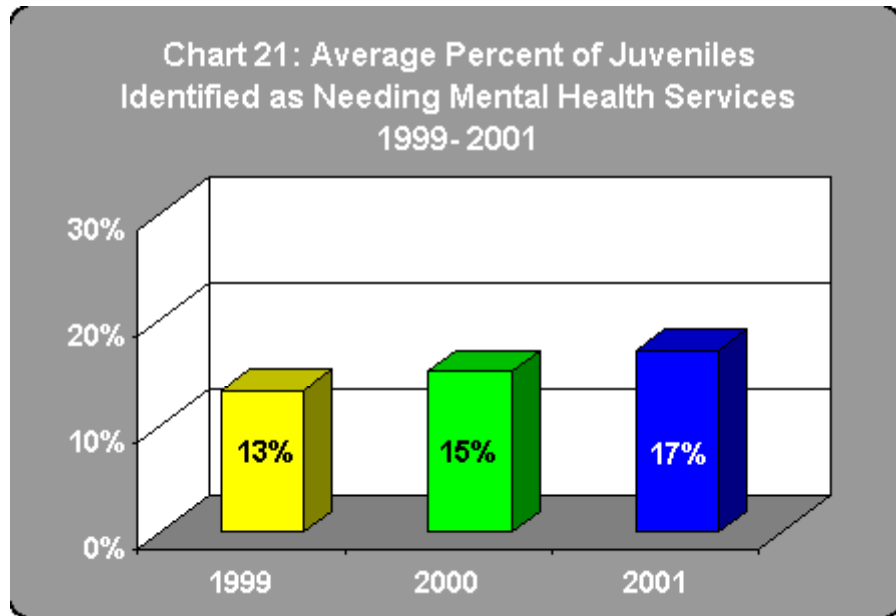
Few juveniles were hospitalized outside detention facilities per quarter, according to the JDPS. 1999 saw the greatest average number, at 48. Both 2000 and 2001 numbers were significantly smaller, at 20 and 28, respectively. On average, this category represents less than .4% of the ADP.

Juveniles detained for 707 (b) offenses have decreased 25% since 1999. In addition, those juveniles found unfit for juvenile court have decreased 39% since 1999. These are significant reductions. New data elements that will be published during the next JDPS annual report are targeted to explain these decreases.

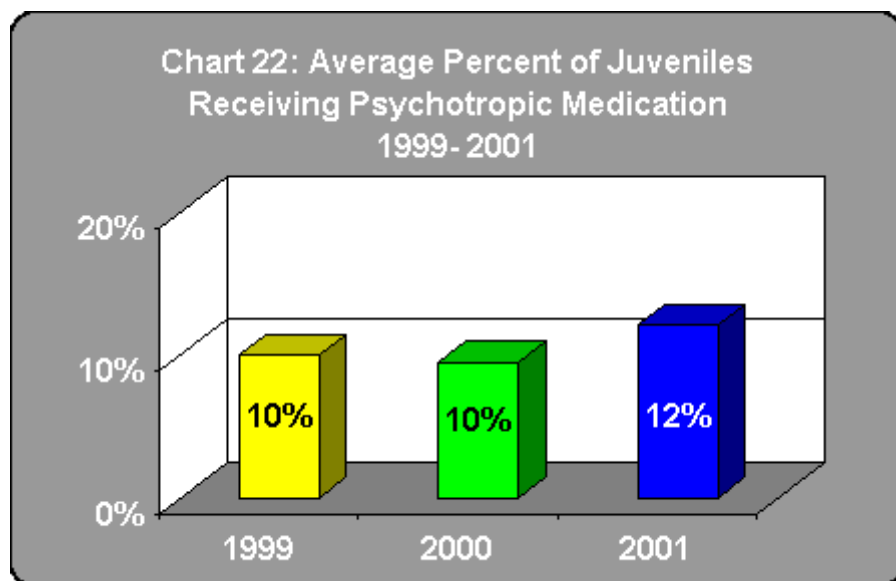
The number of juveniles believed to be criminal illegal aliens has remained relatively static since the inception of the JDPS. On average in 2001, 142 juveniles per quarter are believed to be criminal illegal aliens, or about 1.2% of the ADP.

Mental Health Items

The number of juveniles who require mental health treatment while in a detention facility has been drawing much-needed attention in recent years. The JDPS captures two specific data elements relative to this topic of growing concern. Chart 21 displays the annual average percent of juveniles who were identified as needing mental health services from 1999 to 2001.



In 2001, an estimated 17% of the juvenile detention population was identified as needing some type of mental health service. This percentage has risen 4% since 1999, a significant increase for such a relatively short period of time.



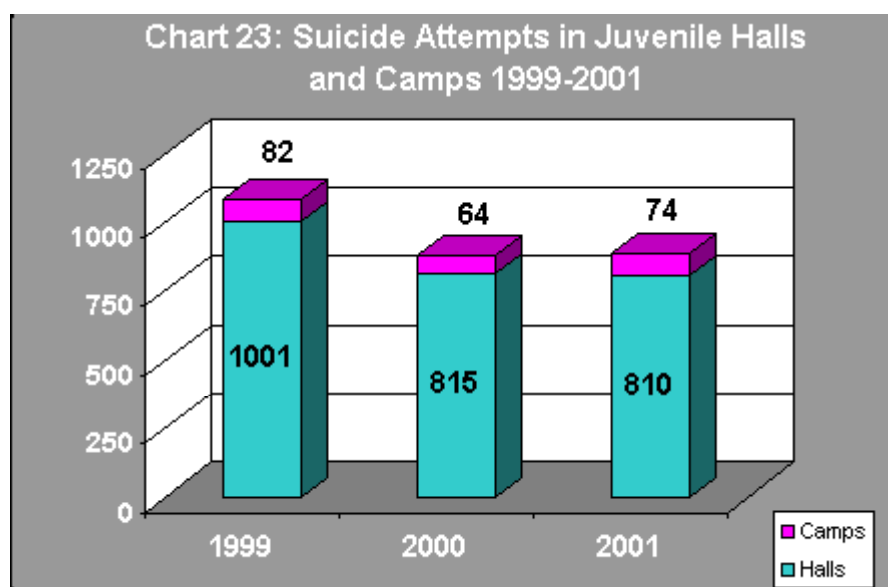
The JDPS also measures the number of juveniles who are taking psychotropic medications. Chart 22 highlights these percentages since 1999.

The average annual percentage of juveniles who were receiving psychotropic medications rose from 10% in 1999 to 12% in 2001. Measuring the number of juveniles on psychotropic medications appears to be a reliable method by which to estimate resources necessary to provide mental health services to juveniles in detention. The number of juveniles on psychotropic medications is a baseline; it does not include those juveniles not requiring medication to treat their illness. Beginning in 2002, the JDPS will collect data on those juveniles receiving psychotropic medication on a monthly, rather than a quarterly basis.

Suicide Attempts

A suicide attempt is defined by the JDPS as an act where a juvenile overtly, either through verbal or physical gestures, displays an intention to take his or her own life and trained staff determine that an increased level of supervision is necessary as a direct and immediate response to the suicide attempt. The JDPS tracks only explicit (actual) attempts where a juvenile's life is in immediate danger and differentiates these attempts from other threats that do not result in staff determining a need for increased supervision of the juvenile.

A juvenile's initial entry into the juvenile detention system via the hall will often trigger suicidal ideation, making juveniles in a hall 15 times more likely to attempt suicide than in a camp. Juveniles in camps are clearly at less risk of suicide, as the JDPS consistently shows. Since 1999, other detention settings have not reported either suicide attempts or actual suicides. Chart 23 illustrates the total number of suicide attempts that occurred in juvenile halls and camps from 1999 to 2001.



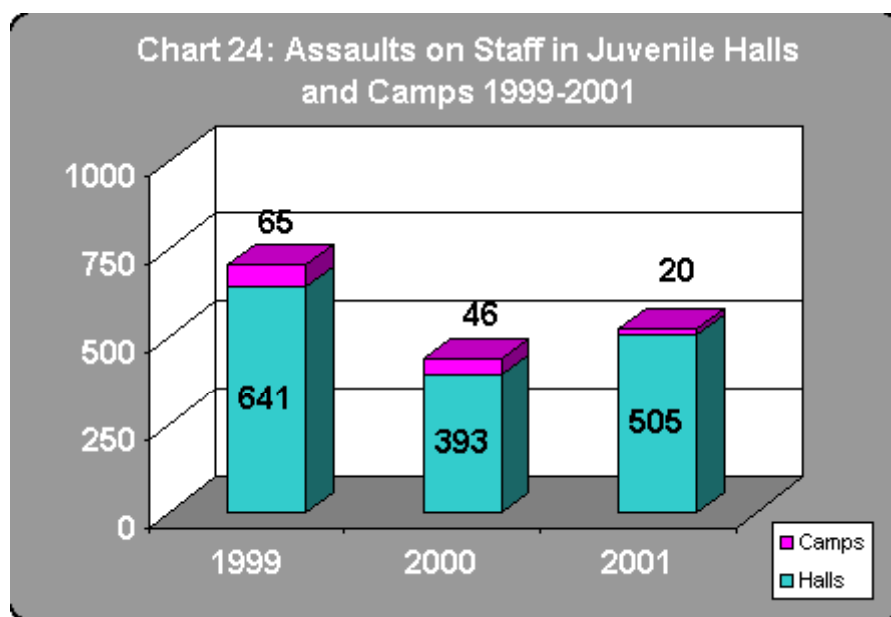
There were a total of 810 suicide attempts in juvenile hall and 74 attempts in camps in 2001. Of these 884 attempts, there was one (1) suicide in a juvenile

hall during 2001. Suicide attempts did not fluctuate between 2000 and 2001, although they had decreased over 18% from 1999 to 2000.

Assaults on Staff

The JDPS collects, on a quarterly basis, the total number of juvenile assaults on staff that result in an additional charge being filed. As would be expected, juveniles in halls commit more assaults on staff than juveniles in camps.

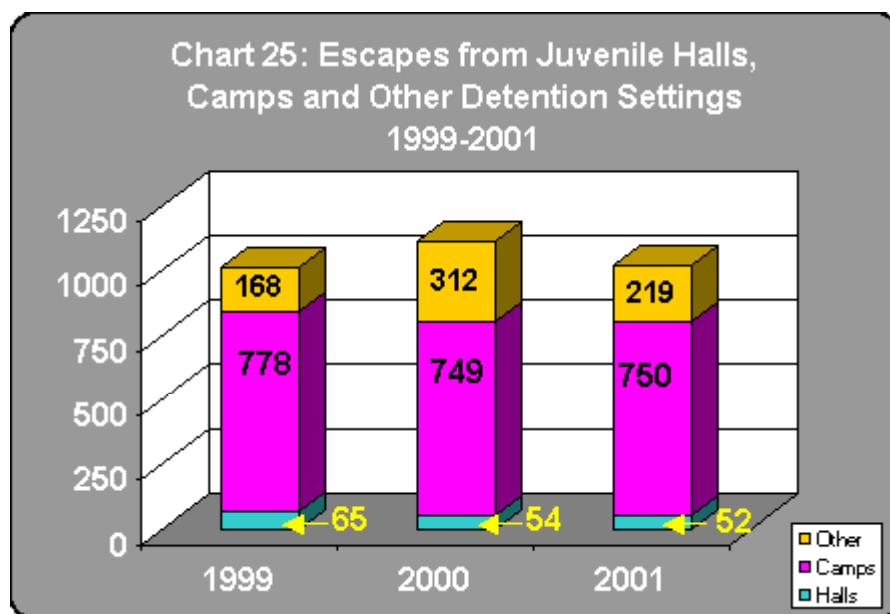
There were a total of 525 assaults on staff by juveniles in 2001; 505 occurred in juvenile halls and 20 occurred in camps. Juveniles were almost 30 times more likely to assault a staff member in a juvenile hall rather than a camp. Chart 24 illustrates the number of assaults in halls and camps for each year from 1999 to 2001.



From 2000 to 2001, total juvenile assaults on staff increased by nearly 100, or 20%. Although these numbers are indeed overwhelming, the JDPS shows that juvenile assaults decreased by 38% from 1999 to 2000. It is possible that 2000 was an outlier in terms of juvenile assaults on staff; this trend will continue to be closely monitored.

Escapes

The total number of escapes from all detention settings is captured on a quarterly basis. Escapes are instances where a juvenile has left custody without authorization. This includes: fleeing from a detention facility, fleeing from a staff member while outside a detention facility, and failing to return from a furlough. The reported data does not include incidents where a juvenile left a detention setting, returned on his or her own, and no formal action was taken. Chart 25 illustrates the number of escapes from all detention options for each year since 1999.



In 2001, there were a total of 1,021 escapes, and as highlighted by Chart 25, the majority of escapes were from camps; 75% of all escapes in 2001 were from camps. Because most camps employ a less restrictive security design, they are easier to flee from than juvenile halls. During 2001, juveniles were 14 times more likely to escape from a camp than a juvenile hall.

Escapes from juvenile hall accounted for 5% of all escapes in 2001 and escapes from other detention settings made up 21%. There are more escapes from other detention settings than juvenile halls because, like camps, other detention settings such as home supervision have far less restrictive security.

PERSPECTIVE

Now entering its fourth year of data collection, the JDPS is able for the first time to begin to highlight trends developing and shifting within the juvenile detention system. For the first three years of the JDPS, juvenile hall and camp average daily populations (ADP) have remained around 11,500, while those juveniles in other detention settings rose by several hundred, reaching 3,100 in 2001. While it is informative to monitor trends occurring in the overall ADP, it is even more enlightening to discern what factors are influencing each juvenile detention option independently.

Juveniles with serious charges and higher security needs remain a category that deserves much attention in the realm of juvenile detention and alternatives to detention. In 2001, an average of 66% of all juveniles in detention facilities, and 55% of juveniles in detention outside of a facility, were charged with felony offenses. As juvenile facilities are designed, and their programs tailored to meet the needs of their population, knowledge of the types and characteristics of juveniles being served is paramount in creating adequate detention options. Data collected to date tells us that it is appropriate for local decision makers to assume that, for the foreseeable future, over half of the juveniles detained will require higher security environments due to the nature of their charge.

Data also show a rise in female detention, particularly in juvenile halls; that population has increased by 2% from 1999 to 2001. Although 2% may not seem a great increase on the surface, with an ADP of over 7,000, this equates to 150 more females in juvenile halls each year. If this trend continues, it will change how juvenile halls are built because the proportion of males versus females in a particular population drives available bed space and programming and females require different kinds of both. This trend is being followed closely.

As much as the nature of juveniles in detention varies and influences program and design, another factor that drives resource allocation in the detention system is how long juveniles remain in facilities. Education, programs, medical and mental health care and staff resources are all affected when juveniles remain in a system longer. The average length of stay for juveniles in halls increased six (6) days, and 18 days in camps between 2000 and 2001; this increase may or may not continue in the future, but such a dramatic increase must be closely scrutinized.

It has been estimated that 50% of the juvenile detention beds in California's juvenile detention system are in need of replacement.² Facilities that were constructed over 30 years ago are outmoded and ill equipped to manage a population that has undergone so many significant changes since those

² BOC website publication, "California Local Juvenile Detention Facilities Capacity Need," March 2002

facilities were constructed. The Legislature has responded with \$452 million in federal and state grants appropriated since Fiscal Year 1997-98 to ameliorate deficiencies in juvenile detention facilities across the state; 34 facilities are now undergoing renovation or new construction. The overwhelming response to each of the BOC Request for Proposals (RFP) processes indicates more construction is needed.

Although juvenile detention facilities are being expanded and renovated, California's general population--and that of the state's at-risk youth--has increased on average over 12% each year since 1960. Even if our current construction efforts can meet capacity and physical plant demands today, will we be ready for the nature and size of future populations? The BOC will continue to track critical data in order to provide juvenile detention systems with accurate information regarding these issues.

In response to changing factors affecting juvenile detention populations, the JDPS was modified for 2002. Several mental health variables were clarified and expanded to ensure that mental health issues are being properly represented. As mental health issues continue to place an enormous strain on system resources and affect the characteristics of our juvenile detention population, it is critical that the JDPS continually improve and refine data regarding these issues.

The JDPS also modified and added variables relative to juvenile hall commitment programs, Proposition 21 and average length of stay. BOC staff conducted regional training sessions for JDPS participants in December of 2001 to acclimate probation staff to these new variables and re-orient participants to the existing variables.

It is the BOC's expectation that the JDPS will remain a vital tool for state and local decision makers. Data collected from the JDPS continues to illustrate the overall shape of local juvenile detention in California in an accessible and informative format.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE SURVEY DEFINITIONS

Assaults on Staff – a minor has physically attacked staff, causing injury or death. Assaults must result in an incident report or charges filed against the minor. Assaults include gassing.

Average Daily Population (ADP) – the ADP is determined by counting the number of juveniles in custody each day of the month, summing (i.e., adding) the daily counts, and dividing the sum by the number of days in the month. The resulting value is the ADP. The daily counts used in the calculation are to be taken at 0600 hours. All ADP values are to be reported to the first decimal point.

Average Length of Stay (ALS) – the ALS is calculated by taking the number of days served by each juvenile released from detention during the quarter, summing (adding) these numbers, and dividing by the number of juveniles who were released. Length of stay for each individual includes all continuous days served from date of intake until date of release, including any days served during previous reporting periods.

Board Rated Capacity (BRC) – the maximum population a facility may have based on the assessment of the Board of Corrections.

Booking – any admission into juvenile hall for a law violation or by court order.

Escapes – a minor who left the control and custody of the juvenile detention facility without authorization. Includes escaping from the facility, fleeing from a staff member, fleeing from a work assignment, escaping while at court or a medical facility, or failing to return from a furlough.

Felony – a crime that is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison, pursuant to Section 17 of the Penal Code.

Highest One-Day Count – the date of the month on which the total combined population for all the juvenile halls, camps and “other juveniles in the system” was the highest.

Misdemeanor – every other crime or public offense except those offenses that are classified as either a felony or an infraction. Punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, pursuant to Sections 17 and 19 of the Penal Code.

Other Detention Settings – refers to “juveniles in alternative confinement programs” who are receiving credit for custody time.

One-Day Snapshot – a count of the number of juveniles in the detention facility on a single day of the month. The time and day to be used for the one-day snapshots are 0600 hours on the 15th of the month.

Pre-Disposition Minor – a juvenile who is awaiting a finding, judgment and disposition by the juvenile court, on alleged criminal charges.

Post-Disposition Minor – a juvenile who has received a disposition from the juvenile court.

Psychotropic Medication – any prescription medication that influences emotions or behavior.

601 Booking – minor booked into the juvenile hall in violation of Section 601 WIC, a status offense (truancy, runaway, curfew violation).

777 Booking – 602 WIC ward of the court minor booked into the juvenile hall in violation of Section 777 WIC, alleging a violation of a condition of probation, not amounting to a crime.

707 (b) Offense – offenses delineated in Section 707 (b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

707.01 WIC minor – any minor who has been found as an unfit subject for juvenile court and has been remanded to the adult court, pursuant to Section 707.01 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Status Offenders – minors described in Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code who are habitually disobedient or truant.

Suicide Attempt – when a juvenile endeavored to commit suicide as measured by the facility initiating a suicide watch. A suicide watch is the direct observation of a juvenile who might attempt suicide. This does not include juveniles identified as suicidal because of notice on admission or prior history.

Weapons Related Offense – an offense in which a minor is booked into juvenile hall for an offense where a weapon was used in the commission of the booking offense.

**APPENDIX B: JUVENILE FACILITIES BY COUNTY, TYPE AND BOARD
RATED CAPACITY**

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	JH	299
	Alameda Camp Sweeney	Camp	105
	Alameda Sweeney Transition	Camp	90
	county total brc		494
Amador	Amador County SPJH	SPJH	4
	county total brc		4
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall	JH	60
	county total brc		60
Colusa	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranch	Camp	97
	county total brc		97
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall	JH	170
	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch	Camp	100
	county total brc		270
Del Norte	Del Norte Juvenile Hall	JH	8
	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch	Camp	42
	county total brc		50
El Dorado	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
	county total brc		40
Fresno	Fresno County Juvenile Hall	JH	265
	C.K. Wakefield School	Camp	30
	Elkhorn Camp	Camp	200
	county total brc		495
Glenn	Glenn County Juvenile Hall	JH	8
	county total brc		8
Humboldt	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall	JH	26
	Humboldt Regional Center	JH	18
	county total brc		44
Imperial	Imperial County Juvenile Hall	JH	72
	county total brc		72
Inyo	Inyo County Juvenile Hall	JH	14
	county total brc		14

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Kern	Kern J.G. Bowles Juvenile Hall	JH	100
	Kern County Camp Owen	Camp	125
	Kern Crossroads Facility	Camp	116
	Kern Female Treatment Program	Camp	20
	county total brc		361
Kings	Kings County Juvenile Center	JH	63
	Kings County Juvenile Boot Camp	Camp	45
	county total brc		108
Lake	Lake County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
	county total brc		40
Lassen	Lassen County Juvenile Hall	JH	49
	county total brc		49
Los Angeles	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	JH	329
	Los Padrinis Juvenile Hall	JH	408
	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	JH	672
	L. A. Afflerbaugh	Camp	116
	Challenger Memorial Youth Center	SPJH	57
	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Karl Holton	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Jarvis	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	Camp	124
	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	Camp	100
	L. A. Camp Louis Routh	Camp	90
	L. A. Camp McNair	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	Camp	105
	L. A. Camp Miller	Camp	115
	L. A. Camp Munz	Camp	105
	L. A. Camp Onizuka	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Paige	Camp	116
	L. A. Camp Resnik	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Rockey	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Scobee	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	Camp	90
	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	Camp	105
	L. A. Camp Smith	Camp	110
	county total brc		3567

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Madera	Juvenile Detention Center	JH	70
	Juvenile Correctional Camp	Camp	64
	Madera County Juvenile Hall	Camp	30
	county total brc		164
Marin	Marin County Juvenile Hall	JH	31
	county total brc		31
Mariposa	Mariposa Special Purpose Juvenile Hall	SPJH	4
	county total brc		4
Mendocino	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	JH	43
	county total brc		43
Merced	Merced Juvenile Hall	JH	42
	county total brc		42
Mono	Mono County SPJH	SPJH	4
	county total brc		4
Monterey	Wellington M. Smith Jr. Juvenile Hall	JH	114
	Monterey County Youth Center	Camp	113
	county total brc		227
Napa	Napa County Juvenile Hall	JH	34
	county total brc		34
Nevada	Nevada County Juvenile Hall	JH	19
	county total brc		19
Orange	Orange County Juvenile Hall	JH	434
	Orange County JH Santa Ana Annex	JH	40
	Orange County Lacy Juvenile Annex	JH	84
	Orange County Joplin Youth Center	Camp	64
	Los Pinos Conservation Camp	Camp	125
	Orange County Youth Guidance Center	Camp	125
	county total brc		872
Placer	Placer Juvenile Detention	JH	55
	county total brc		55
Plumas	Plumas County Juvenile Hall	SPJH	8
	county total brc		8

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Riverside	Riverside Juvenile Hall	JH	219
	Southwest Juvenile Hall	JH	99
	Indio Juvenile Hall	JH	113
	Camp Twin Pines Ranch	Camp	70
	Riverside Van Horn Youth Center	Camp	44
county total brc			545
Sacramento	B.T. Collins Juvenile Center	JH	261
	Sacramento County Boys Ranch	Camp	100
	Warren E. Thornton Youth Center	Camp	50
county total brc			411
San Benito	San Benito County Juvenile Hall	JH	20
	county total brc		20
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Hall	JH	281
	Kuiper Youth Center	Camp	30
	Regional Youth Education Fac.	Camp	20
	Camp Heart Bar	Camp	20
	West Valley Juvenile Hall	JH	22
county total brc			373
San Diego	San Diego Juvenile Hall	JH	365
	Camp Barrett Y.C.C.	Camp	125
	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility	Camp	250
	Rancho del Rayo	Camp	0
	Girls Rehabilitation Facility	Camp	30
county total brc			770
San Francisco	San Francisco Juvenile Hall	JH	132
	Log Cabin Ranch	Camp	84
county total brc			216
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall	JH	179
	San Joaquin Probation Camp	Camp	45
county total brc			224
San Luis Obispo	SLO County Juvenile Hall	JH	45
	county total brc		45
San Mateo	San Mateo County Juvenile Hall	JH	163
	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	Camp	60
county total brc			223

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall	JH	56
	Los Prietos Boys Camp	Camp	56
	Santa Maria Juvenile Hall	JH	50
	Tri-County Boot Camp	Camp	40
	county total brc		202
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall	JH	482
	Harold Holden	Camp	108
	William James Boys Ranch	Camp	96
	Muriel Wright Center	Camp	71
	county total brc		757
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall	JH	42
	county total brc		42
Shasta	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	JH	60
	Regional Boys Camp	Camp	60
	county total brc		120
Siskiyou	Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall	JH	24
	county total brc		24
Solano	Solano County Juvenile Hall	JH	88
	Solano New Foundations	Camp	30
	county total brc		118
Sonoma	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall	JH	120
	Sonoma County Probation Camp	Camp	20
	Sonoma County Sierra Youth Center	Camp	24
	county total brc		164
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County JH	JH	118
	county total brc		118
Tehama	Tehama County Wetter JH	JH	20
	county total brc		20
Trinity	Trinity County SPJH	SPJH	8
	Trinity Juvenile Detention	JH	24
	county total brc		32
Tulare	Tulare Co. Juv. Detention Facility	JH	210
	Alternative Youth Sentencing Fac.	Camp	120
	county total brc		330

COUNTY	NAME	TYPE	BRC
Ventura	Clifton Tatum Center	JH	84
	Frank A. Colston Youth Center	Camp	45
	CTC Camp	Camp	24
	WERC Camp	Camp	40
	county total brc		193
Yolo	Yolo County Juvenile Hall	JH	30
	county total brc		30
Yuba	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall	JH	60
	Maxine Singer Center Camp	Camp	60
	county total brc		120
Statewide Total BRC (as of 5/02)			12,417